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Comparing these numbers with those given in the thesis of Dr. Talon, who has given a report covering the same period of years for the Marseilles asylum, it is found that the number of women relative to the number of men is a little larger at Marseilles than at Dijon.

The average age at the time of entrance presents an inverse relation at Dijon and at Marseilles, where the figures are 45 years for men and 35 for women. The number for the professions was the same at Marseilles and at Dijon.

Chevalier's general conclusions contain nothing new, and are in accord with the ordinary views on the subject; his conclusions are if it has been shown that general paralysis occurs with increasing frequency in connection with the conditions of existence, from whence arises an over-exertion increasing from day to day, it still must be recognized that this progression is not so great as certain authors have affirmed. If it is well established that the maximum frequency of the appearance of general paralysis is between 35 and 45 years of age, as all alienists claim, it has been equally shown that general paralysis at the extreme limits of life is not an exception, and the limits of its appearance increase every day. With regard to the researches into etiological causes there were such complete *lacunæ* in certain cases and in others such obscurities, reticencies and false statements as to render any practical conclusions impossible.

BLACKBURN, *A study of nineteen cases of general paralysis of the insane*. Report of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, 1891.

All the cases were males, fifteen white, four colored. With possibly one exception all were characteristic in symptoms and in the lesions found post mortem. The skull was thicker than the average in seven cases; it was noticeably dense in five; thinner than usual in five. Various degrees of asymmetry, usually very slight, were observed in at least twelve cases. The horizontal outlines of eighteen of the crania are shown in two plates. The dura mater was abnormally adherent to the bone in six cases; the inner surface showed evidences of internal pachymeningitis in six cases. The heaviest brain weighed 51½ ounces; the lightest weighed 34 ounces; the average weight was 43¾ ounces.

Marked changes in the pia and more or less shrinkage of the convolutions were found in nearly all the cases. The meningeal and atrophic changes were usually more decided in the frontal portions of the hemispheres. In thirteen cases the pia showed adhesion to the cortex; in the remainder the membranes were removed with even less difficulty than from the normal brain. The microscopical appearances were characteristic in nearly every case. As a rule the microscopical changes were of greatest intensity in sections from the fronto-parietal convexity, though occasionally the hippocampal regions showed the most decided changes.

In the majority of cases slight vascular and other changes were found in the cerebellum. The pons and medulla were diseased in all the well-marked cases. Slight sclerosis of the spinal cord was found in several cases. The report is accompanied by four excellent photographs of parietic brains.

FROELICH, *Deux fractures spontanées chez un paralytique générale*, Revue méd. de l'est, 1890, XXII. 561.

The author cites the opinion of J. Christian in the *Dictionnaire des sciences médicales* against the alleged exaggerated tendency to fractures in general paralytics, Christian not having seen a single fracture in five years in 307 paralytics. Also, Simon in his thesis *Des Fractures Spontanées*, 1886, asserts that spontaneous fractures are very rare in general